



YORK ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST



## Building Recording at Duttons for Buttons, 32 Coppergate, York

By Becky Wilson

YAT Building Report 2019/157 October 2019





# YORK ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST



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**Abbreviations**

BGS- British Geological Survey

OS- Ordnance Survey

YAT- York Archaeological Trust

## NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

On 10<sup>th</sup> October 2019 York Archaeological Trust undertook a course of Building Recording at Duttons for Buttons, 32 Coppergate, York, YO1 9NR (NGR SE 60444 51728). The works involved a Level 2 recording of external timbers exposed during improving and repair of the façade.

The work was undertaken for Mason Clarke Associates on the behalf of Duttons for Buttons as part of superficial works to improve and repair the external façade of the property. The timber frame of the first-floor jetty, along with later alterations, were exposed during the removal of the modern render.

Duttons for Buttons inhabits 32 Coppergate which was originally a larger 15<sup>th</sup> century timber framed building, which also comprised 28 and 30 Coppergate. The property is Grade II\* Listed and sits within an area of archaeological and historical significance. The building at 28 and 30 Coppergate features a shallow first-floor jetty and a second-floor jetty. At 32 Coppergate the first-floor has a deep jetty the depth of the second-floor jetty which is either a later extension or original porch feature.

The exposed timbers were primarily from the first-floor jetty and included the bressummer. Two phases of lath-and-plaster wall render were also identified as well as the original plaster and brick infill and the later modern cement render. On the ground floor a timber post and post past were exposed to the left of the shop frontage. The post supported a first-floor beam and had been repaired with the addition of smaller timber planks and posts. In general, there was deterioration in a number of the timbers, particularly from woodworm. This was most visible in the ground floor timbers where the original post had rotted away nearly entirely at its base.

## KEY PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Name	Duttons for Buttons, 32 Coppergate, York, YO1 9NR
YAT Project No.	6173
Document Number	2019/157
Type of Project	Building Recording
Client	Mason Clarke Associates on the behalf of Duttons for Buttons
NGR	NGR SE 60444 51728
OASIS Identifier	

## REPORT INFORMATION

Version	Produced by		Edited by		Approved by	
	Initials	Date	Initials	Date	Initials	Date
1	BW	21/09/19	MS	23/10/19	MS	23/10/19

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## 1 INTRODUCTION

On the 10<sup>th</sup> October YAT undertook a course of building recording at Duttons for Buttons, 32 Coppergate, York, YO1 9NR (NGR SE 60444 51728) (Figure 1). The extent of the works involved a Level 2 recording of external timbers.

The work was undertaken for Mason Clarke Associates on the behalf of Duttons for Buttons as part of works to improve and repair the external façade of 32 Coppergate. The building recording occurred after a number of timbers were exposed during the works.

A number of timbers that formed part of the first-floor jetty were exposed along with original plaster and brick infilling and two phases of lath-and-plaster render. A sequence of repair was encountered on the ground floor where the original left timber post had deteriorated.

## 2 METHODOLOGY

A Level 2 recording of the ground floor of the property was completed to Historic England guidelines set out in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (2016). This involved a photographic, drawn, and written record of the property.

The photographic record included digital photographs of the structure with detail shots of features such as skirting boards, cornicing and wall remains. The direction and number of photographs were recorded on a plan of the building (Figure 2 and 3). The photographs were taken using a Nikon D5300 and saved as a RAW format.

The drawn record was based on plans of 28, 30 and 32 Coppergate from *An Inventory of the Historical Monuments in City of York, Volume 5, Central* (1981) and the RCHME '28 to 32 Historic Building Report' (1988). The location of the timbers were recorded along with illustrative sketches of the structural relationship.

This report serves as the written record of the property and includes a building description and property history detailing the structure's form, function, date and sequence of development.

A copy of the photographs are held at York HER and will also be uploaded to OASIS Images Archive.

## 3 LOCATION, GEOLOGY & TOPOGRAPHY

### 3.1 Location and Topography

The property is a 15<sup>th</sup> century three-storied mid-terrace building with a first-floor jetty; it is Grade II\* Listed. The shop frontage of Duttons for Buttons fronts onto Coppergate, near the junction with Piccadilly. The building is attached to Pavement Vaults at 2 Piccadilly on its north-east side and to 28 and 30 Coppergate, housing the shop Totally Wicked York, to the south-west. Opposite the property, to the north-west, is the small paved area in front of All Saints Church with Parliament Street beyond. The rear of the property is bounded by building extensions associated with the Sainsbury Local, located on Piccadilly.

The property is located towards the base of a slope on which Coppergate sits. The peak of the slight hill is in front of The Three Tuns. The topography also rises towards the north-west, up Parliament Street, to 14.6m AOD near the former central fountain.

### 3.2 Geology

The underlying geology is sandstone bedrock of the Sherwood Sandstone group, formed during the Permian and Triassic period, between 272.3 and 237 million years ago. This is overlain by superficial geology from the Vale of York Formation, consisting of clays, gravels and sands deposited during the Quaternary period, between 116 and 11.8 thousand years ago (BGS).

## 4 DESIGNATIONS AND CONSTRAINTS

The property, along with 28 and 30 Coppergate, is a Grade II\* Listed building (List Entry Number: 1257901). The property also lies within the City Centre Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI) with the internationally significant Coppergate Excavations occurring during the 1980s to the rear of the building.

As well as being part of the AAI, the property is also part of the Historic Core Conservation Area. As such the buildings is under the purview of Historic England the City of York Conservation Officer. The conservation area is divided into 24 'character areas' which define the area and identify area for improvement and buildings which are at risk. The property is within Area 12, 'King's Staith and the Coppergate Centre' (MacCrae, 2013).

## 5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

There is a rich archaeological and historical record in the area surrounding 32 Coppergate besides the history of the property itself. A brief summary of the historical background of the area with reference to the development of the property is included below.

### *Prehistory*

No prehistoric features or finds have been identified within the immediate are of the property. It is likely that if such deposits exist they have been truncated by later archaeology or are at a greater depth than has been excavated.

### *Roman*

Coppergate lies outside the Roman legionary fortress which was constructed during the late 1<sup>st</sup> and early 2<sup>nd</sup> century. The fortress wall and outer road lies to the northwest of 32 Coppergate (RCHME, 1962). However, evidence of Roman occupation outside the fortress was encountered during the Coppergate excavations to the rear of 16-22 Coppergate. Timber-frame buildings, which were later rebuilt in stone, were exposed as well as a late Roman cemetery. It has been suggested that the area was a *canabae*, an industrial centre, outside of the main city itself (Ottoway, 2011).

### *Anglian*

The Coppergate excavations found little evidence for the post-Roman period within the archaeological record. Deposits from the 4<sup>th</sup> century were overlain by rubbish pits from the 9<sup>th</sup> century and suggest a vastly reduced occupation of the area during this period. However, the Coppergate Helmet, an 8<sup>th</sup> century Anglo-Saxon helmet, which was recovered during the latter



stages of the Coppergate works from an Anglian period pit, indicates some form of occupation between the 4<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> centuries (ed. Addyman, 1999).

#### *Anglo-Scandinavian*

The street of Coppergate was a new street formed during the early Anglo-Scandinavian period in York. The suffix 'gate' derives from the Old Norse *gata*, meaning street. The Coppergate excavations and subsequent smaller archaeological interventions in the area at Lloyds Bank and on Ousegate revealed a vast archaeological sequence from the period and identified Coppergate as central to the Anglo-Scandinavian city (Hall, 2014). This included a number of 10<sup>th</sup> century timber buildings from four phases of construction where wattle-and-daub was eventually replaced timber planks. The buildings survived due to the damp, peat bog-like conditions that the high water table in York affords.

The buildings largely followed the current street line suggesting the alignment of Coppergate has remained unaltered. This is also true of the plot widths which were defined during the period; plots were 4 to 5m wide and extended away from the street. The width of 32 Coppergate, at 4m, suggests that the boundary footprint of the building is older than the standing structure.

#### *Medieval*

Coppergate and Pavement continued to develop during the medieval period while retaining the 10<sup>th</sup> century street plan and plot width. A great influence on the development of the street and its residential demographics were the markets in the area, predominantly the corn market on Pavement which remained important into the post-medieval period. Surviving poll tax lists from 1300 indicate varied occupations for Coppergate residents including bakers, weavers, and labourers, with a mix of renters (which are difficult to identify) and owner-occupiers. The number of owner-occupiers increased during the mid to late medieval, indicating the growing wealth of the area (ed. Addyman, 2002).

Prior to the construction of the current structure at 28 to 32 Coppergate there were earlier burgrave plots and houses. The plots 28-32 Coppergate were occupied, according to surviving poll tax lists, by John and Isolde Acaster during the mid to late 14<sup>th</sup> century before the construction of the current building. The original timber-frame building was constructed in the 15<sup>th</sup> century and, unusually, consisted of two conjoined ranges running parallel to Coppergate and was an early example of a double timber pile structure. William Alne, a wealthy former mayor of York and resident of Coppergate from c.1410, was noted to have constructed an unusual house opposite All Saints Church for which he had to negotiate drainage arrangements with his neighbours as the house was situated parallel to the street. The absence of eaves necessitated guttering on the front portion of the boundary. Though the exact location of Alne's building is unknown, it is likely that his 'unusual' structure was at 28 to 32 Coppergate (ed. Addyman, 2002).

The original building featured separate shop units in the front range which potentially accessed the upper floors of the property. The range to the rear was larger and included a large hall which extended from the first-floor to the roof. There is some evidence, in the form of carpenters marks on the trusses, that the hall extended two plots further northwest which 2 to 4 Piccadilly, an imitation timber-frame building, now occupies (Hook and Thomas, 1988). Now a bar called Pavement Vaults, 2 to 4 Piccadilly was constructed in its current form in 1912 as the White Swan

Hotel (MacCrae, 2013). The remains of an earlier 18<sup>th</sup> century building, also a public house according to the 1852 and 1909 OS Maps, are visible internally. This suggests that if the building extended to the north-east it would have been demolished during the 18<sup>th</sup> century. There is also evidence that the building continued to the rear in the form of two additional ranges.

There is debate on the reason for the deep first-floor Jetty at 32 Coppergate which extends to the full depth of the second-floor jetty seen on 28 and 30 Coppergate. The *RCHME Inventory of Historical Monuments* (1981) refers to the jetty as a later extension while a building report (Hook and Thomas, 1988) of the property instead infers that the first-floor jetty is original and was part of a porch feature that was central to the property when it extended further north-west. A number of medieval buildings in York featured the decorative porch similar to 32 Coppergate including 41 to 45 Goodramgate. Similar in form to 28 to 32 Coppergate, the Goodramgate property once extended to include the plots of 37 and 39 Goodramgate with a central deep first-floor jetty to form a decorative porch. This was illustrated in a drawing from c.1800 and 28-32 Coppergate was potentially identical.

#### *Post-medieval*

The property is illustrated in some form as a structure on the Speed Town Plan from 1610 as well as Archers 1682 Plan and Richards 1685 Plan. No distinctive form is given to the buildings besides the general location. Coppergate and the surrounding area continued to develop in a similar fashion to the medieval period. The markets, particularly the corn market on Pavement, was a focus for commerce and wealth within the city and the merchant class was a large demographic.

Within the building itself a number of alterations were made during the post-medieval period. A number of internal alterations were made during the 17<sup>th</sup> century, including the separation of 28 and 30 into tenements and the insertion of a second floor in the large rear hall. Two chimney stacks were also added, visible externally.

Further additions included a small number of internal 18<sup>th</sup> century fittings and windows.

#### *19<sup>th</sup> century to present*

Further window alterations were made to the property during the 19<sup>th</sup> century but it was predominantly the surrounding streetscape that saw large scale changes during the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century. In the OS Mapping from 1852 and 1907 (Figure 4 and 5) there are no obvious external changes to 32 Coppergate during the mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century. In 1911 to 1912 Piccadilly was extended towards Pavement and Coppergate, demolishing a number of properties. The new larger junction is visible on the 1929 OS Plan (Figure 6).

## **6 BUILDING DESCRIPTION**

### **6.1 Setting**

Duttons for Buttons, fronting onto Coppergate, holds a prominent position on one of the busiest thoroughfares for pedestrian and vehicular traffic as well as historically significant. The open space that forms Parliament Street allows views of the property from its north end as well as from the south end of the Shambles and further along Coppergate. Architecture in the surrounding area is predominantly characterised by Georgian and Victorian terraces with a small number of earlier buildings, including 28 to 32 Coppergate and All Saints Church.

## 6.2 Building Description

The works at 32 Coppergate involved the recording the location and appearance of a number of timbers that were exposed during building works. As such, what follows is a brief description of the general exterior of the building with a more detailed description of the timbers.

### *Exterior*

32 Coppergate is a three-storey terrace property comprising two parallel ranges which fronts onto Coppergate (Plate 1). It is part of a larger Grade II\* Listed building with 28 and 30 Coppergate to the west. It has been attached to 2 Piccadilly, an early 20<sup>th</sup> century timber imitation building on its east side. The building features two parallel pitched roofs that encompass 28 to 32 Coppergate comprised of grey slate tiles. The first floor features a deep jetty.

The north-west facing elevation is entirely clad in white cement render with timber features consistently painted black (Plate 2). The ground floor features two unequal bays. The left bay contains a slightly recessed timber doorway with cornicing and a rectangular fanlight. The second bay features a large single pane display window with timber surrounds. The first floor, which jetties out 0.5m, features a single bay containing a large 19<sup>th</sup> century window alteration. The window contains a central nine-on-nine light sash with four vertical panes serving as sidelights. The windowsill is flush with the wall. The second floor also features a single bay with a smaller window, potentially 18<sup>th</sup> century. The window, and its neighbouring equivalent at 30 Coppergate, are slightly recessed. The window is in the 'Yorkshire light' style and has a horizontal sash featuring nine-on-nine lights. The window sill projects from the wall.

### *Ground floor timber*

A small section of brickwork and render was removed to the north-east of the entrance way and revealed part of the timber framework for the building set upon a large 400mm wide post pad stone (Plate 3). An original timber corner post was exposed supporting a floor beam for the upper floor. The original timber post, 100mm wide, had deteriorated towards the base and no longer extended to the post pad. Two additional repair timber planks had been affixed to the north-east side on the post for support. Inspection of the condition of the wood showed severe woodworm infestation in the original timber post and floor beam above (Plate 4).

### *First floor jetty*

Removal of modern cement render revealed both original timber framing for the jetty as well as earlier exterior cladding for the property in the form of two phases of lath-and-plaster walls (Plate 5). There was variation in the form of the timber frame on the right and left sides of the jetty, on either side of the central window. The right side, a 1.35m section of wall, appeared largely original to the building and featured two timber posts 200mm wide with a central diagonal brace (Plate 6). A small stud timber extends vertically from the centre of the brace. The infill material is handmade brick which were predominantly 50mm thick. Towards the top of the first floor the earlier phase of lath-and-plaster featured incising (Plate 7).

The left side of the jetty has been altered with smaller and an increased number of vertical timber planks as opposed to two posts (Plate 8). A series of smaller planks replace the left corner

post of the jetty. A large section of the lath-and-plaster render survives in this section of the wall. A section of the floor structure was also exposed with original 20mm thick planks resting on a floor beam (Plate 9).

The bressummer timber is visible in both exposed sections and appears to have been partially chamfered. Earlier buildings reports did reference some carving on the bressummer. As with the ground floor timber wood worm and general deterioration was present predominantly on the left side of the jetty. The right side was in good repair.

## 7 SUMMARY

A number of external timbers associated with the original or early form of Grade II\* Listed 32 Coppergate were exposed during building works to repair the façade of the property. The ground floor timber is likely original but has severely deteriorated due to wood worm; a number of repairs have been made to the post to secure the frame. On the first-floor jetty a series of cladding phases were identified, including the modern cement render and two phases of lath-and-plaster. Earlier incising of the infill brick and lime plaster was also encountered. The timber framing on the right side of the first-floor jetty is unaltered and is potentially original to the building depending on whether the deep jetty was an original porch feature to a larger property or a slightly later extension. The left side of the jetty, much like the ground floor, has seen a number of alterations and repairs with large corner post replaced with a series of small planks. There is potential that the deterioration of the timber frame for the left side of the property is a result of the demolition of the extended range suggested by the 1988 report on the building.

## LIST OF SOURCES

British Geological Survey <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

York Archaeological Trust. Archive Gazetteer. [www.yorkarchaeology.co.uk/gaz/index.htm](http://www.yorkarchaeology.co.uk/gaz/index.htm)

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1909 York OS Map. <https://maps.nls.uk/>

1929 York OS Map. <https://maps.nls.uk/>

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## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Thank you to Duttons for Buttons and the contractors for allowing access to the site.

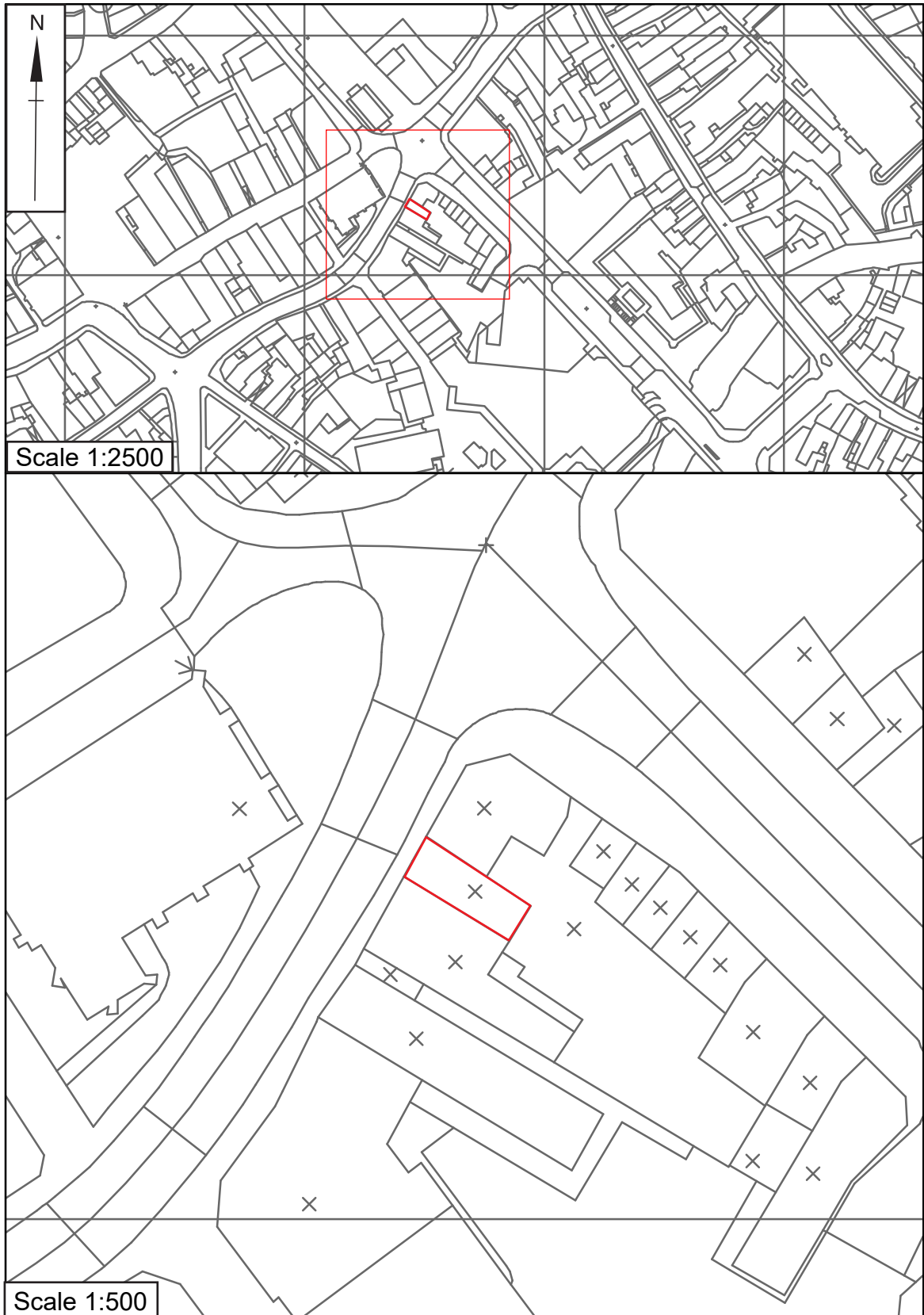


Figure 1 Site Location

Key

① → Photo Direction

■ Timber Location

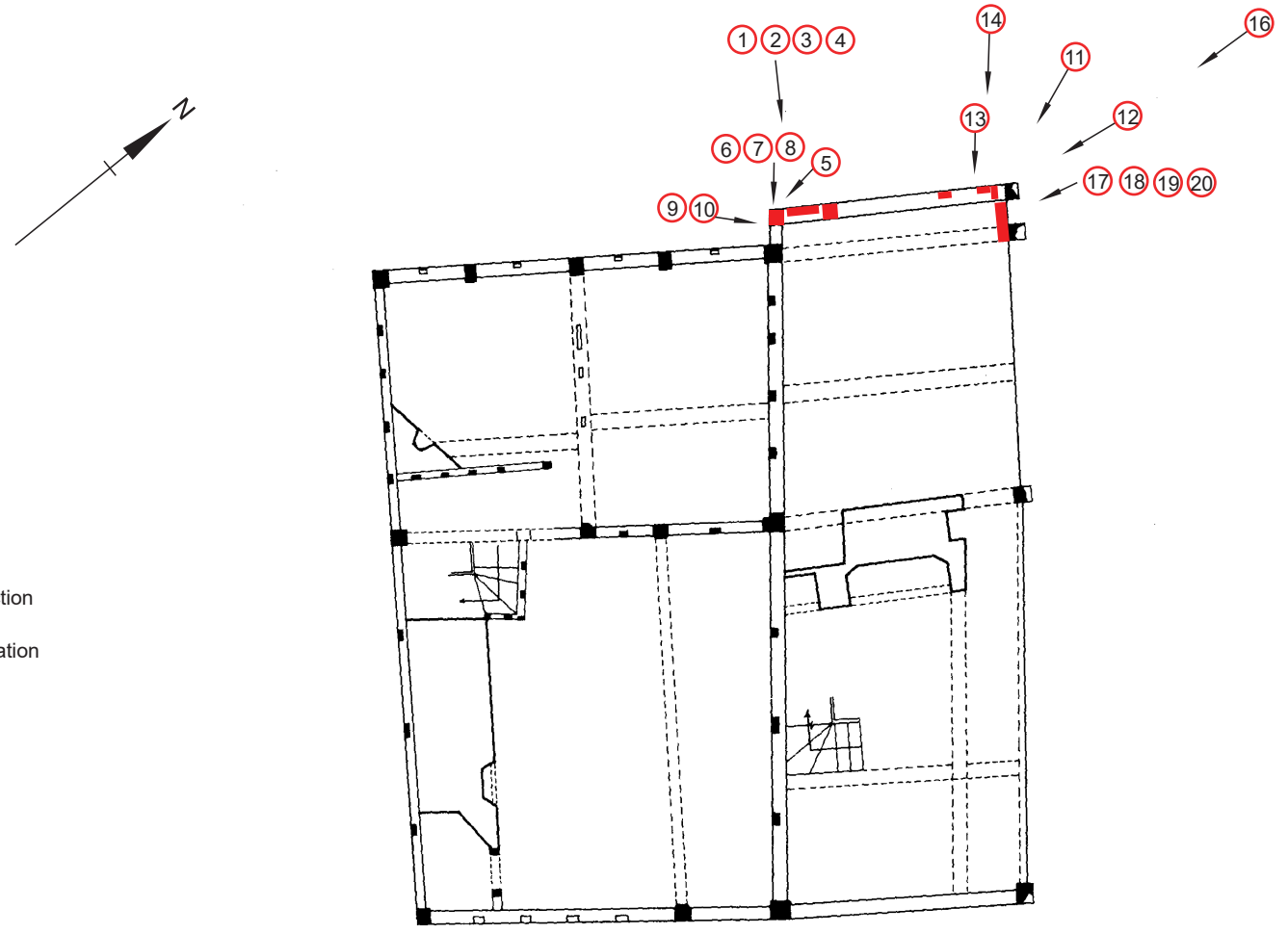
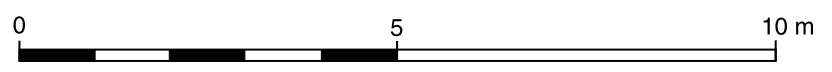


Figure 2 First floor photo directions



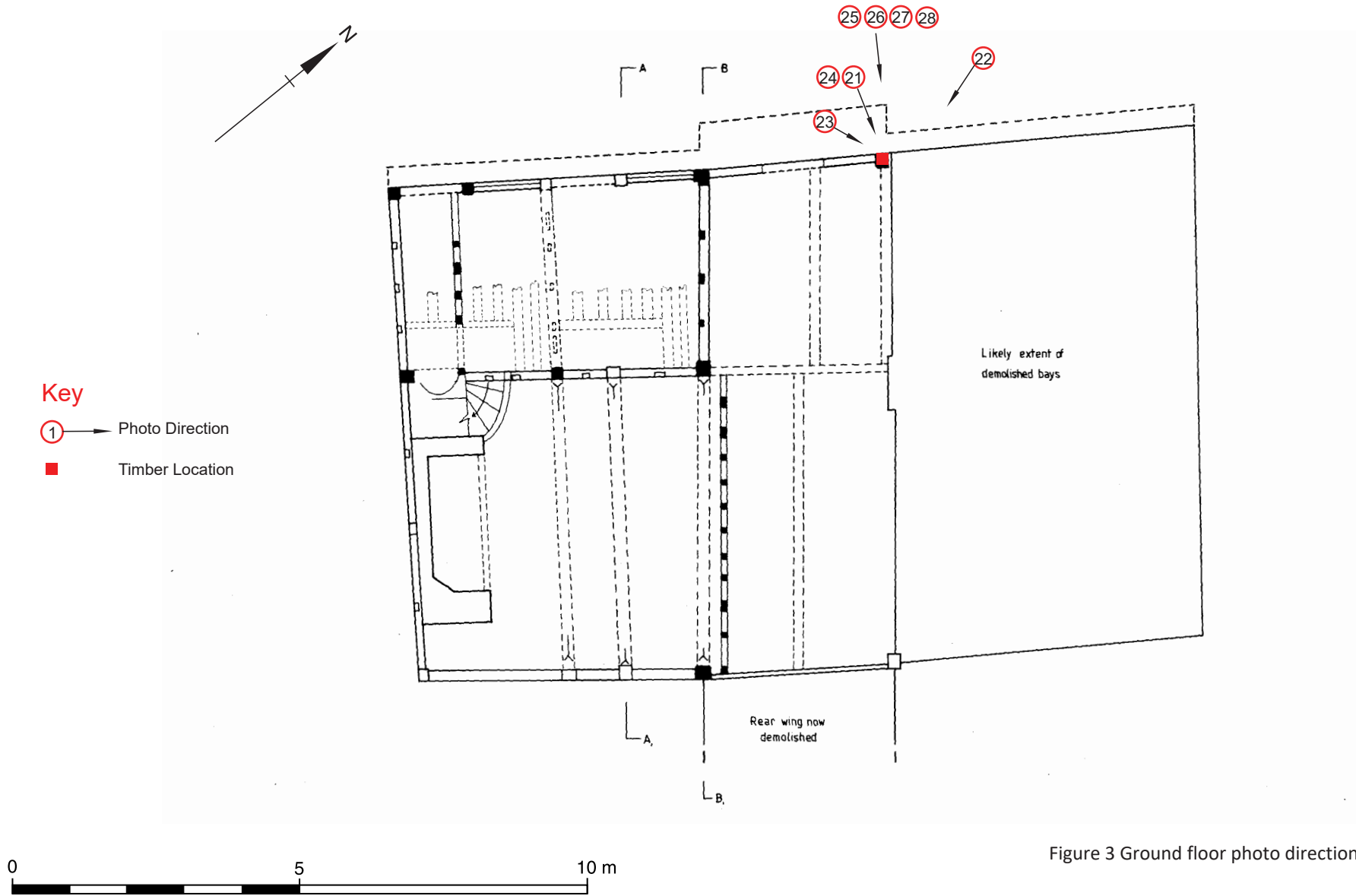


Figure 3 Ground floor photo directions





Figure 4 Map with site location outline in red.  
(York OS 1852)

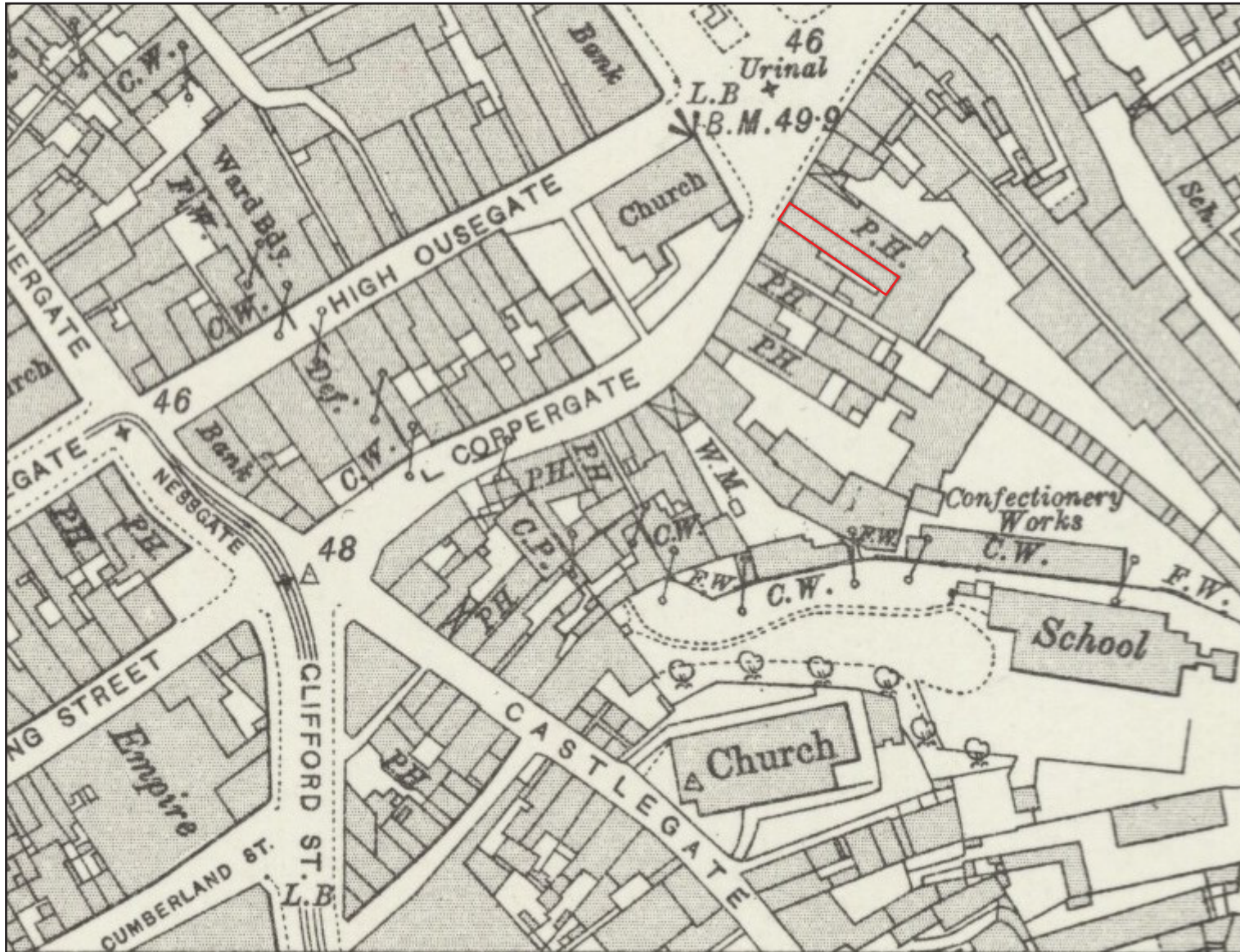


Figure 5 Map with site location outline in red.  
(York OS 1909)

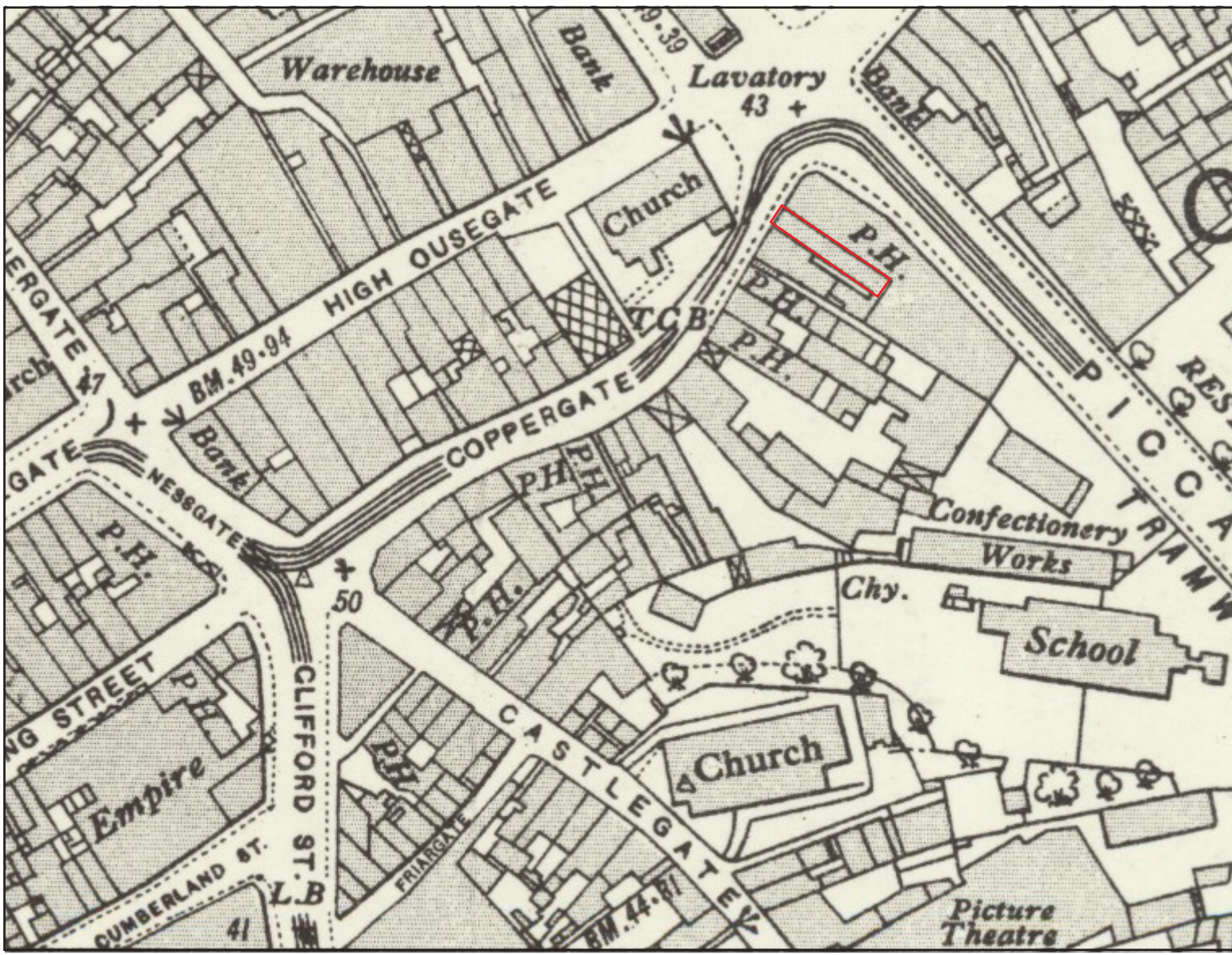


Figure 6 Map with site location outline in red.  
(York OS 1929)

## PLATES



**Plate 1** View of 32 Coppergate from north-east side of Pavement, including Piccadilly.



**Plate 2** North-east facing elevation.



Plate 3 Ground Floor timber post on stone post pad.



**Plate 4 Base of timber post with wood worm deterioration.**



**Plate 5 Overview of first-floor jetty works.**



**Plate 6 Detail of surviving timber frame on right side of jetty.**





**Plate 7 Incising on early lath-and-plaster rendering.**



**Plate 8 Deteriorated planks on left side of jetty.**



**Plate 9 Floor structure with planks and timber beam.**

## APPENDIX 1 LISTED BUILDING

### Overview

Heritage Category:

Listed Building

Grade:

II\*

List Entry Number:

1257901

Date first listed:

14-Jun-1954

Statutory Address:

28, 30 AND 32, COPPERGATE

### Location

Statutory Address:

28, 30 AND 32, COPPERGATE

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

District:

York (Unitary Authority)

National Grid Reference:

SE 60447 51726

Details

YORK

SE6051NW COPPERGATE 1112-1/28/276 (South East side) 14/06/54 Nos.28, 30 AND 32

### Details

Hall house and tenement shops; now shops and building society. Probably C15 partly demolished later; hall floored and fireplaces inserted early C17; further alterations c1800; later C19 shopfronts, part renewed in C20; Nos 28 and 30 restored 1988 and 1994. MATERIALS: timber-framed, plastered and white-washed at front with timber eaves frieze and cornice on paired modillions; rear infilling replacement brick in stretcher bond; original infilling of plastered panels, survives in some interior walls. Front range roofed in tiles, hall range in pantiles; brick stack. EXTERIOR: 3-bay tenement range at front, with parallel 3-bay hall and chamber range at rear. 3-storey 3-window front. Left end bay of front range, probably original porch bay, deeply jettied at first floor; 2 bays to right jettied on first and second floors. One curved porch bracket survives at left of porch bay. Plain shopfronts with moulded pilaster jambs, moulded cornices and panelled risers. On first floor, windows to Nos 28 and 30 are 1-pane sashes, to No.32 tripartite sash with 12-pane centre window. Second floor windows are 2x9-pane horizontal sliding sashes. Renovation in 1994 revealed carved first and second floor bressumers. Rear: timber-framing exposed. Right return of hall range: timber-framing and crown post roof truss exposed. INTERIOR: timber-frame survives virtually intact throughout, including studded partition walls, blocked 2-light window in second floor front room of Nos 28 and 30, and inserted first floor to hall on chamfer-stopped transverse beams. Ceilings elsewhere mostly underdrawn. Roof trusses where visible are of crown post construction with side and collar purlins. Nos 28 and 30: on ground floor, segment-arched openings on fluted pilasters lead to renewed winder staircase rising around hemispherical niche. Against end wall of hall, massive brick fireplace with cambered timber lintel, the ends shaped into corbels. On first floor, at the head of the stairs, a fragment of painted wall plaster is preserved behind perspex panel. Right room in front range has corner chimneypiece with pilaster jambs enriched with wheatear drops, leaf capitals, frieze with festoons and paterae, and draped urns

at each end. Rear room has plain fireplace with moulded cornice shelf, and ducks-nest grate with urns and palm fronds to sidepieces. Length of timber lintel to earlier fireplace is exposed above, and second fragment of painted wall plaster. On second floor of hall, chamfered segment-arched fireplace of brick; in front range, in inserted passage with door of 6 raised and fielded panels two rows of wooden wall pegs survive. No.32: front room on first floor has late C19 fireplace with plain bracketed shelf fitted with early C20 cooking range. Room to rear has brick fireplace with chamfered segment-arched lintel and ducks-nest grate with rinceaux on the sidepieces. On second floor, rear room open to roof, exposing two crown post trusses. Range represents incomplete survival of apparently rare building type of which few other examples were known nationally at time of survey. A more complete example is represented by Nos 41, 43 and 45 Goodramgate, York (qv). (City of York: RCHME: The Central Area: HMSO: 1981-: 128; Hook R and Thornes R: Nos 28-32 Coppergate, York: 1988-).

Listing NGR: SE6044651722

## APPENDIX 2 PHOTO REGISTER

Shot No.	Photo No.	Area/Trench	Direction Facing	Notes
1	DSC_0004	1 <sup>st</sup> Floor, West side	SE	West side of first floor jetty. Timber posts at corner and window, brace between with a wall stud further up. Infilled with bricks and plaster. Covered with successive lath-and-plaster walls and rendering.
2	DSC_0005	1 <sup>st</sup> Floor, West side	SE	Same as above, closer details at base of jetty.
3	DSC_0006	1 <sup>st</sup> Floor, West Side	SE	Same as above.
4	DSC_0009	1 <sup>st</sup> Floor, West side	SE	Same as above, closer details at base of jetty.
5	DSC_0010	1 <sup>st</sup> Floor, West side	S	Details of lath-and-plaster with incising which is earlier than a later lath-and-plaster wall visible at the edge of the jetty and covered with render.
6	DSC_0011	1 <sup>st</sup> Floor, West side	SE	Same as above, closer to corner of jetty.
7	DSC_0012	1 <sup>st</sup> Floor, West side	SE	Lath-and-plaster wall render in relation to original timbers.
8	DSC_0013	1 <sup>st</sup> Floor	SE	Same as above with more of the timbers.
9	DSC_0014	1 <sup>st</sup> Floor	E	Detail of later lath-and-plaster wall and render.
10	DSC_0015	1 <sup>st</sup> Floor	E	Detail of later lath-and-plaster wall and render.
11	DSC_0016	1 <sup>st</sup> Floor	S	East side of jetty, timber posts and planks with metal corner support.
12	DSC_0017	1 <sup>st</sup> Floor	S	Side of Jetty with corner planks and exposed brick work. Where the timbers had been removed from.
13	DSC_0019	1 <sup>st</sup> Floor	SE	Details of timber and wall structure with remains of lath-and-plaster and insulating fabric visible.
14	DSC_0020	1 <sup>st</sup> Floor	SE	Wider shot of east side of jetty.
15	DSC_0021	1 <sup>st</sup> Floor	N/A	Photo of removed timber from side of jetty.
16	DSC_0022	1 <sup>st</sup> Floor	SW	General shot of 1 <sup>st</sup> floor jetty.
17	DSC_0023	1 <sup>st</sup> Floor	SW	Detail shot of area along east face of jetty where the timber were removed. Shows some of the internal floor structure with floor beams and planks as well as jetty bressummer?
18	DSC_0025	1 <sup>st</sup> Floor	SW	Same as above
19	DSC_0032	1 <sup>st</sup> Floor	SW	Same as above, wider shot, more floor.
20	DSC_0033	1 <sup>st</sup> Floor	SW	Same as above, wider shot, more floor.
21	DSC_0034	Ground Floor	SE	Ground floor timber posts at edge of door to duttons for buttons with post pad at base.
22	DSC_0037	Ground Floor	S	Ground floor timber posts at edge of door to duttons for buttons with post pad at base.
23	DSC_0038	Ground Floor	E	Post pad and deteriorated remains of timber post.
24	DSC_0041	Ground Floor	SE	Ground floor timber posts at edge of door to duttons for buttons with post pad at base.
25	DSC_0042	Ground Floor	SE	Detail of upper structure of buildings grounds floor with beam across and replacement support post planks? Lots of wood worm and rot in all three timbers and in general quite a bit of messing around.

26	DSC_0043	Ground Floor	SE	Same as above.
27	DSC_0045	Ground Floor	SE	Same as above.
28	DSC_0046	Ground Floor	SE	Post pad and rotten timber base.
29	DSC_0047	General	SE	Elevation of Duttons for Buttons fronting onto Coppergate.
30	DSC_0048	General	SE	Elevation of Duttons for Buttons fronting onto Coppergate.
31	DSC_0049	General	SW	Frontage of Duttons for Buttons from in front of Halifax to include the Corner with Pavement an. Piccadilly.
32	DSC_0051	General	SE	Elevation of Duttons for Buttons fronting onto Coppergate. Taken from Parliament Street to include All Saint Church.
33	DSC_0052	General	E	Looking at Duttons for Buttons from further west along Coppergate.

**Table 1 Photo Register**



# YORK ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

York Archaeological Trust undertakes a wide range of urban and rural archaeological consultancies, surveys, evaluations, assessments and excavations for commercial, academic and charitable clients. We manage projects, provide professional advice and fieldwork to ensure a high quality, cost effective archaeological and heritage service. Our staff have a considerable depth and variety of professional experience and an international reputation for research, development and maximising the public, educational and commercial benefits of archaeology. Based in York, Sheffield, Nottingham and Glasgow the Trust's services are available throughout Britain and beyond.



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